Land Use Policies

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Туре
EIR			
	185	Help reduce fire threats in the region as part of the Growth Visioning process and as policies in the update of SCAG's Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide.	t Mitigation
	Transportati	on Energy	
	Land Use	☐ Water	
	Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
	165	Encourage airport sponsors to implement voluntary curfews, changes in aircraft operations, adjacent land use compatibility, and physical noise buffers for aircraft and vehicles, where appropriate and feasible, to minimize noise impacts of aviation activities	1
	✓ Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	☐ Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	181	Promote water-efficient land use development.	Mitigation
	Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	✓ Water	
	Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
	184	Encourage the use of fire-resistant vegetation and the elimination of brush and chaparral in the immediate vicinity of development in areas with high fire threat.	Mitigation
	Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	☐ Water	
	Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	

Monday, October 10, 2005 Page 1 of 12

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Type	
		Encourage implementation agend establish transfer of development (TDR) programs to direct growth agriculturally valuable lands (while considering the potential effects a receiving the transfer) and ensure continued protection of the most agriculturally valuable land within county through the purchase of the development rights for these land	t rights to less e at the sites e the each	
	Transportati	on Energy		
	✓ Land Use	Water		
	✓ Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Spa	ace	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste		
	Economy	✓ Other		
	150	Encourage implementation agence avoid the premature conversion of by promoting infill development a continuation of agricultural uses a development is imminent; if development is increased in the agricultural lands is necessary, go should be directed to those lands the continued viability of agricultur production has been compromise surrounding urban development of local markets.	of farmlands and the until urban elopment of rowth s on which ural ed by	
	Transportati	on Energy		
	✓ Land Use	Water		
	✓ Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Spa	ace	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste		
	Economy	✓ Other		
	151	Encourage implementation agent obtain assistance from the Ameri Farmland Trust in developing and implementing farmland conserva measures.	ican d	
	Transportati	on Energy		
	✓ Land Use	Water		
	Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Spa	ace	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste		
	Economy	Other		
	152	Future impacts to open space an lands shall be avoided through or information sharing, and program development during the update of Space and Conservation chapter Regional Comprehensive Plan are and through SCAG's Energy and Environment Committee.	ooperation, If the Open If SCAG's Indian Guide	
	Transportati	on Energy		
	✓ Land Use	Water		
	Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Spa	ace	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste		
	Economy	Other		

SourceDocument	id	Policy		Туре
	154	trails and regionally support r encourage	ge member jurisdictions that have trail segments determined to be a significant to work together to egional trail networks. SCAG shall be joint use of utility, transportation rights-of-way, greenbelts, and ity areas.	Mitigation
	✓ Transportat	ion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		✓ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	Economy		✓ Other	
	155	allowed a encourag some inv provide n	ge that multiple use of spaces be as feasible and practical, and ge redevelopment activities to focus restment on recreation uses so as to nore opportunities for access to access to the urban core.	Mitigation
	Transportat	ion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		✓ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	Economy		✓ Other	
	158	help ensi	h its member cities and counties to ure that transportation projects and re consistent with the RTP and plans.	Mitigation
	✓ Transportat	ion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		☐ Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	Economy		✓ Other	
	160	the forthord build a conchanges population	G's Growth Visioning program and coming Regional Growth Vision to consensus in the region to support in land use to accommodate future on growth while maintaining the filife in the region.	Mitigation
	Transportat	ion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	✓ Economy		✓ Other	
	153	partners recreatio necessar	ge member jurisdictions to work as to address regional outdoor needs and to acquire the y funding for the implementation of sand programs.	Mitigation
	Transportat	ion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		✓ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	Economy		✓ Other	

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Туре
	161	Work with member agencies to implement growth strategies to create an urban form designed to utilize the existing transportation networks and the transportation improvements contained in the 2004 RTP, enhancing mobility and reducing land consumption.	Mitigation
	✓ Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	159	Work with cities and counties to ensure that general plans reflect RTP policies. SCAG will work to build consensus on how to address inconsistencies between general plans and RTP policies.	Mitigation
	✓ Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	☐ Water	
	Housing	☐ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
Growth Vision		Foster livability in all communities	Goal
	Transportati		334
		ion Energy Water	
	✓ Land Use		
	Housing Air Ovelity	✓ Habitat and Open Space☐ Solid Waste	
	Air Quality	✓ Other	
	Economy 78	Create a region with many centers.	Goal
	Transportati		Coal
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality		
	Economy	✓ Other	
		Promote sustainability for future generations	Goal
	Transportati	-	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	_	
	Economy	Other	
	<u> </u>	Improve mobility for all residents	Goal
	✓ Transportat		
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality		
	Economy	✓ Other	
	Lononiny	▼ Culoi	

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Туре
	70	Preserve rural, agricultural, recreational, and environmentally sensitive areas.	Policy
	Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	☐ Water	
	Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	57	Promote a variety of travel choices.	Policy
	✓ Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
	79	Encourage investment in transit.	Policy
	✓ Transportati	tion	
	✓ Land Use	☐ Water	
	✓ Housing	☐ Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	✓ Economy	✓ Other	
	54	Encourage transportation investments and land use decisions that are mutually supportive.	Policy
	✓ Transportat	tion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
	67	Support local and state fiscal policies that encourage balanced growth.	Policy
	Transportat	tion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	✓ Economy	✓ Other	
	60	 Promote development that provides a mix of uses. 	Position
	Transportat	tion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	☐ Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Туре
	65	Support educational opportunities that promote balanced growth.	Principle
	Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	✓ Economy	✓ Other	
	55	Locate new housing near existing jobs and new jobs near existing housing.	Principle
	Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	✓ Economy	✓ Other	
	56	Encourage transit-oriented development.	Principle
	✓ Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air Quality	Solid Waste	
- 12	Economy	✓ Other	
	81	Protect sensitive environmental features such as steep slopes, wetlands, and stream corridors from development.	Principle
	Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	☐ Water	
	Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
	61	Promote "people-scaled", walkable communities.	Principle
	✓ Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
	62	Support the preservation of stable, single-family neighborhoods.	Principle
	Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	

SourceDocument		id	Policy		Туре
		71	Focus de existing d	evelopment in urban centers and cities.	Principle
		Transportation	on	Energy	
	✓	Land Use		Water	
		Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy		✓ Other	
		72	that use	strategies to accommodate growth resources efficiently, eliminate and significantly reduce waste.	Principle
	✓	Transportati	on	✓ Energy	
	V	Land Use		✓ Water	
		Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	✓	Air Quality		✓ Solid Waste	
		Economy		✓ Other	
		59		infill development and pment to revitalize existing ities.	Strategy
		Transportati	on	Energy	
	Y	Land Use		Water	
	✓	Housing		✓ Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	✓	Economy		✓ Other	
		82	focused	compact, centers- and corridors- development, mixed-use, and riented development.	Strategy
	✓	Transportati	on	Energy	
	V	Land Use		Water	
	V	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	✓	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy		✓ Other	
		80		eavy trip generating development in th robust existing transportation cture.	Strategy
	V	Transportati	ion	Energy	
	✓	Land Use		Water	
		Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy		✓ Other	

Legislative Positions

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Туре
	189	SCAG supports efforts of the State to reform housing planning such that it can: a) achieve a higher level of transportation and air quality performance b) improve housing availability and affordability c) provide for performance and accountability measurements for local governments and others.	Policy
	✓ Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
Resolutions		Supports the continued operations of all military facilities in the SCAG region.	Position
	Transportati		
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	☐ Air Quality	Solid Waste	
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Economy	Other	
RTP	_	Encourage land use and growth patterns that complement our transportation investments.	Goal
	✓ Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
	_	Preserve and ensure a sustainable regional transportation system.	Goal
	✓ Transportati		
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	1	Maximize mobility and accessibility for all people and goods in the region.	Goal
	✓ Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	

SourceDocument		id	Policy		Туре
		26		owth along transit corridors and utilize available capacity.	Policy
	V	Transportati	on	Energy	
	V	Land Use		Water	
	✓	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	✓	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy		Other	
		46	developn created b	or regional capture of economic nent opportunities and job growth by the prospect of significant air traffic growth between now and	Policy
	✓	Transportati	on	Energy	
	~	Land Use		Water	
		Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	✓	Economy		Other	
		49	the obliga	nat each county should have both ation and the opportunity to meet its raffic needs where feasible.	Policy
	V	Transportati	on	Energy	
	✓	Land Use		Water	
		Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy		Other	
		51	consider	effects of expanding airports and the reuse of former military airfields ommunity impacts are minimized.	Policy
	✓	Transportati	ion	Energy	
	y	Land Use		Water	
		Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy		✓ Other	
		52		e air passenger and air cargo n of outlying airports in less- d areas.	Policy
	✓	Transportat	ion	Energy	
	✓	Land Use		Water	
		Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
] Economy		✓ Other	

SourceDocument	id	Policy		Туре
	8	differ from co require a co program tha	se and growth strategies that urrently expected trends will llaborative implementation t identifies required actions and all affected agencies and sub-	Policy
	Transportat	tion] Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	,	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓	Other	
	33	Prioritize pro security.	pjects that enhance safety and	Policy
	✓ Transporta	tion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	/	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<u> </u>	Other	
	50	and potentia	pacity expansion at major existing al airports to handle anticipated a passengers and cargo volume.	Position
	✓ Transporta	tion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	,	Solid Waste	
	Economy	V	Other	
	48	and local qu	ironmental, environmental justice, uality of life constraints at existing t operate in built-out urban ts.	Principle
	✓ Transporta	tion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air Quality	y 🗆	Solid Waste	
	Economy	V	Other	
	4:	2 Prioritize tra land use go	ansportation projects that support pals.	Principle
	✓ Transporta	tion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	y [Solid Waste	
	Economy	v	Other	
	1		pansion is no longer the primary on investment strategy to provide nobility.	Strategy
	✓ Transporta	tion [Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	✓ Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Qualit	у [Solid Waste	
	Economy		Other	

Monday, October 10, 2005 Page 10 of 12

SourceDocument	id	Policy		Туре
	25		here appropriate to revitalize ed development sites.	Strategy
	Transportati	on [Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	✓ Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	Economy	•	✓ Other	
	41	2001 RTP	ong-range study corridors from the in high-demand and/or high- as, based upon the findings of the cess.	Strategy
	✓ Transportat	ion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	Economy		Other	
	29	Ensure ad	equate access to open space.	Strategy
	Transportat	ion [Energy	
	✓ Land Use	[Water	
	Housing	5	✓ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	[Solid Waste	
	Economy		Other	
	31	implement major trans	nd use to correspond to the ation of regionally significant sportation projects and their at short-and long-term job creation	Strategy
	✓ Transportat	ion [Energy	
	✓ Land Use	[Water	
	Housing	[Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	[Solid Waste	
	✓ Economy	[Other	
	24	transporta expansion pedestrian environme that promo	oposed funding for non-motorized tion to implement bikeway projects, create a bicycle- and -friendly transportation int, induce mixed-use development otes biking and walking, and ublic safety education for bicyclists trians.	Strategy
	✓ Transportat	ion [Energy	
	✓ Land Use	[Water	
	✓ Housing	[Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air Quality	[Solid Waste	
	Economy	[✓ Other	

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Type	
	32	Incorporate the local input and feedback on future growth received from 90 percent of the jurisdictions in the SCAG region.	Strategy	
	Transportation	on Energy		
	✓ Land Use	☐ Water		
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space		
	Air Quality	Solid Waste		
	Economy	✓ Other		
	30	Change land use to correspond to the implementation of a decentralized regional aviation strategy and its consequent shortand long-term job creation effects.	Strategy	
	✓ Transportati	on Energy		
	✓ Land Use	Water		
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space		
	Air Quality	Solid Waste		
	Economy	Other		

Monday, October 10, 2005 Page 12 of 12

Housing Policies

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Туре
EIR			
	150	Encourage implementation agencies to avoid the premature conversion of farmlands by promoting infill development and the continuation of agricultural uses until urban development is imminent; if development of agricultural lands is necessary, growth should be directed to those lands on which the continued viability of agricultural production has been compromised by surrounding urban development or the loss of local markets.	Mitigation
	Transportation	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
	149	Encourage implementation agencies to establish transfer of development rights (TDR) programs to direct growth to less agriculturally valuable lands (while considering the potential effects at the sites receiving the transfer) and ensure the continued protection of the most agriculturally valuable land within each county through the purchase of the development rights for these lands.	Mitigation
	Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
	183	Encourage the use of fire-resistant materials when constructing projects in areas with high fire threat.	Mitigation
	Transportati	on Energy	
	Land Use	☐ Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
Growth Visi	on		
O: Ottli Visi		Encourage investment in transit.	Policy
	✓ Transportati	_	
	✓ Land Use	☐ Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	✓ Economy	✓ Other	

SourceDocument		id	Policy		Туре
		56	Encourag	e transit-oriented development.	Principle
	✓	Transportatio	on	Energy	
	V	Land Use		☐ Water	
	V	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	✓	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy		✓ Other	
		61	Promote communi	"people-scaled", walkable ties.	Principle
	✓	Transportation	on	Energy	
	✓	Land Use		☐ Water	
	✓	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Y	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy		✓ Other	
		55	Locate no new jobs	ew housing near existing jobs and near existing housing.	Principle
		Transportation	on	Energy	
	✓	Land Use		Water	
	✓	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	✓	Economy		✓ Other	
		62		the preservation of stable, single- ighborhoods.	Principle
		Transportati	on	Energy	
	✓	Land Use		Water	
	V	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy		✓ Other	
		82	focused (compact, centers- and corridors- development, mixed-use, and iented development.	Strategy
	V	Transportati	on	Energy	
	✓	Land Use		Water	
	✓	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	V	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy		✓ Other	
		59		infill development and pment to revitalize existing ities.	Strategy
		Transportati	on	Energy	
	V	Land Use		Water	
	~	Housing		✓ Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	V	Economy		✓ Other	

SourceDocument		id	Policy		Туре
				n each community, a variety of pes to meet the needs of all vels.	Strategy
	Tran	nsportatio	on [Energy	
	Lan	đ Use	[Water	
	✓ Hou	ising	[Habitat and Open Space	
	Air	Quality	I	Solid Waste	
	✓ Eco	nomy		✓ Other	
Legislative l	Posit	ions			
•			SCAG suphousing paper and air qub) improve affordabilic) provide accountable	pports efforts of the State to reform lanning such that it can: e a higher level of transportation lality performance e housing availability and ty for performance and collity measurements for local ents and others.	Policy
	✓ Tra	nsportati	on	Energy	
	✓ Lan	nd Use		Water	
	✓ Hot	using		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air	Quality		Solid Waste	
	Ecc	onomy		Other	400
RTP		3		and ensure a sustainable regional ation system.	Goal
	✓ Tra	insportati	on	Energy	
	✓ Lar	nd Use		Water	
	✓ Ho	using		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air	Quality		Solid Waste	
	Ecc	onomy		Other	
		26		owth along transit corridors and utilize available capacity.	Policy
	✓ Tra	insportati	on	Energy	
	✓ Lai	nd Use		Water	
	✔ Но	using		Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air	Quality		Solid Waste	
	Ec	onomy		Other	
		28		nousing opportunities to match demographics.	Principle
	Tra	ansportati	ion	Energy	
	La	nd Use		☐ Water	
	✓ Ho	ousing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air	r Quality		Solid Waste	
	Ec	onomy		Other	

SourceDocument	id	Policy	<i>Type</i>
	24	Use the proposed funding for non-motorized transportation to implement bikeway expansion projects, create a bicycle- and pedestrian-friendly transportation environment, induce mixed-use development that promotes biking and walking, and conduct public safety education for bicyclists and pedestrians.	Strategy
	✓ Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
	25	Use infill where appropriate to revitalize underutilized development sites.	Strategy
	Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
	32	Incorporate the local input and feedback on future growth received from 90 percent of the jurisdictions in the SCAG region.	Strategy
	Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	✓ Economy	✓ Other	
	10	System expansion is no longer the primary transportation investment strategy to provide improved mobility.	Strategy
	✓ Transportat	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	

2005/06 SCAG RCP

Preliminary Draft Action Plan for Land Use and Housing Chapter

INTRODUCTION

The action plan for Land Use and Housing identifies policy and practice that SCAG endorses for external parties and for itself. While the actions included here are advisory, SCAG will refer to its recommended practices in administering Inter-Governmental Review as authorized by CEQA. The action plan includes items identified as mitigation in the Program Environmental Impact Report for the 2004 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

The action plan, as with other RCP chapters, is organized according to the party that is intended to carry out the action. As such, there is a section for recommendations for the Federal Government, State Government, SCAG and other regional agencies, and local government. The action plan is further organized by distinguishing actions that are critical to implementing SCAG's regional growth vision and those which are presented as advisable practices.

Critical Path actions/Implementing the Vision – The Regional Council has created a clear set of objectives and goals related to land use and development in Southern California. In large part, these goals are formalized by the adoption of the Compass Growth Vision in 2004. Further, many of the assumptions of the vision were included as specific land use measures in the 2004 Regional Transportation Plan. Therefore, the region must pursue implementation of its growth vision, not only to ensure quality of life and sustainability, but also to ensure the viability of the RTP and its associated EIR and Air Quality Plan.

The vision for future growth and development is described in full in the Policy section of this chapter. Reviewed briefly here, the vision calls for acceleration of growth in key strategic areas. These areas are identified as specific locations around the region. These areas are defined by their characteristics which are as follows:

- 1. They are along major corridors which are, or can be well served by transit, or
- 2. They are regional or sub-regional centers (e.g. downtowns), or
- 3. They are aligned with major infrastructure or regional facilities.

These locations are termed 2% Strategy opportunity areas, in that the land mass where change in growth and development is required comprises 2% of the region's urbanized area. The action plan identifies a set of actions for communities that have a 2% Area identified within their boundaries. Other actions are specified as general practice for all jurisdictions in the region.

The region will achieve demonstrable benefits from the implementation of the land use measures identified in this plan. Those benefits include improved mobility, air quality, and regional competitiveness. The rationale for the measures included here is also described in detail in the Policy and Existing Conditions sections of this chapter. SCAG

also believes that the benefits of pursuing the implementation actions described here will accrue to the local level, in particular, because there are a variety of tools that can be adapted to local conditions and local objectives.

The "Existing Conditions" section describes barriers to the types of growth and development described in the Growth Vision. Briefly reviewed here, these barriers are:

- 1. Lack of adequate, predictable revenue streams at the local government level combined with aging and inadequate infrastructure in older, urban communities.
- 2. Planning practice that is ad-hoc and reactive rather than broad and proactive.
- 3. Lack of knowledge and expertise regarding the benefits of in-fill and urban development.
- 4. NIMBYism.

The actions described here as "critical path" are those specifically intended to remove or ameliorate these barriers in the locations where growth should occur.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Actions for the State of California

- 1. SCAG strongly encourages improvements in the State's municipal finance structure affecting virtually all local governments in California. Reforms should be developed with two clear goals:
- Ensure the reliability of revenue streams to local government such that local finances are not the first resort in difficult budget years.
- Ameliorate the incentives inherent in the current fiscal system, which promote inefficient land uses. (Policy Reference:67)
- 2. SCAG strongly encourage continued reforms of the Housing Element and housing allocation processes. These reforms should promote the broad goals stated by the Secretary of Business, Transportation and Housing and shared by SCAG:
- Each municipality has a clear responsibility to provide housing based on the growth in population and jobs generated in the community.
- Jurisdictions should be able to collaborate in meeting housing needs.
- Planning for housing should be pursued over a longer time frame in line with other major growth planning efforts. (Policy Reference: 189)
- 3. The State's confusing, and often conflicting growth policies and plans should be reconciled. (Policy Reference: 189)
- 4. The role of regional growth planning within State planning and development processes should be elevated such that, for example, the growth forecast prepared for the RTP is used for various State planning and resource allocation functions. (Policy Reference: 189)

5. Within State programs and plans, there should be tools established that promote transit oriented development, green building practices, and jobs housing balance including access to housing for teachers, public safety employees, and other workers.¹

Actions for SCAG

SCAG will continue its 2% Strategy effort in order to ensure that the land use policy changes envisioned in Compass are implemented. SCAG will continue to refine land use measures in its current and future RTP planning processes. (Policy Reference: 159, 160, 161)

SCAG will advocate for legislative changes as described above under State actions. (Policy Reference New)

SCAG will continue and expand on-going programming to educate elected officials and the public regarding the benefits of appropriate growth and development, and of affordable housing. (Policy Reference: 159, 160, 161)

SCAG will continue activities to ensure completion of mitigation measures identified in the 2004 RTP EIR. Those measures related to land use and housing are listed in the policy section of this chapter. (Policy Reference: 159, 160, 161)

SCAG will engage a study to explore ways that portions of the benefit derived from public reinvestment or land use policy actions can be recaptured to fund public needs. (Policy Reference New)

Actions for Cities and Counties

Critical Path Action – Implementing 2% Strategy

Jurisdictions that have within their boundaries an area identified in the 2% Strategy as critical to the region's growth and development are urged to take all necessary steps to maximize the opportunity for the envisioned growth to occur. This plan identifies a number of tools communities can use in combination to reach their development potential. An attached matrix (Attachment 1) records the steps that jurisdictions are encouraged to take given the specific type of growth opportunity area that exists.

Beyond considering the individual actions described here, communities with 2% Strategy Areas are encouraged to work with SCAG in developing and implementing an overall growth strategy for the affected areas.

Proposed new policy recommended by Community, Economic and Human Development Committee (10/10/05). Pending further action by Regional Council, is not currently a policy of SCAG.
 Preliminary Draft Action Plan for Land Use and Housing Chapter 3 of 9
 Prepared by SCAG Staff, October 2005
 #108117 v2 - rcp - land use action plan notes feb 05

The following are advisable actions or tools for use in all jurisdictions:

General Considerations

Planning at the local level occurs along a continuum from the most broad – the General Plan – to the most specific – individual project level approvals. This action plan contains recommendations for approaches to a range of planning, regulatory, environmental, and financial activity. In approaching the whole range of activities, SCAG encourages localities to focus their efforts on the broadest, most generalized level possible. Ideally, communities should use the General Plan process to set the course for future development within the jurisdiction. Among planning procedures, the General Plan should have the greatest degree of community participation. Each successive level of activity, including zoning, neighborhood planning, specific planning, and permitting should become increasingly specific in defining the community's desire for development types and locations. A community that successfully defines its goals and strategies in the broader policy documents should be able to ease the project permitting process by retaining less discretion at that level.

Often, however, communities are unable to dedicate the time and resources to undertake a full General Plan update. While this action plan strongly urges jurisdictions to maintain an up to date General Plan, it also recognizes these real world limitations. As such, the underlying assumption of this recommendation is that a community should concentrate its efforts on the broadest level planning that it is able to undertake.

Jurisdictions should endeavor to maximize community involvement in broad scale planning process such as the General Plan or specific plan. Residents of communities should feel that their concerns have been duly considered in these planning processes such that community members may support individual projects consistent with the community's broad goals, and opposition to individual projects is lessened. (Policy Reference 159)

Policy Actions

General Plan

Municipalities are encouraged to keep the State mandated General Plan up-to-date. Communities are encouraged to take a comprehensive approach to updating the General Plan. In particular, SCAG advises communities to ensure that infrastructure assumptions described in the circulation element are supportive of the community's development goals described in the land use and housing elements. Communities are encouraged to consider the regional setting in determining their own development goals and are strongly encouraged to submit the General Plan and General Plan elements to SCAG under the Inter-Governmental Review Program. (Policy Reference 159)

Housing Element

As part of complying with State Housing Element requirements, communities are encouraged to assess, on a regular basis, potential sites for the development of affordable housing. Communities should assess the long term needs for housing based on population and employment projections, and identify opportunities within their land use planning to accommodate housing growth. Affordable housing projects should be encouraged when opportunities for infill and redevelopment arise. (Policy Reference 28, 55, 64)

Planning Actions

Zoning Ordinance

SCAG advises municipalities to ensure that their zoning ordinance effectively implements the goals of the community and the policies described in the General Plan. SCAG strongly encourages the use of innovative approaches in crafting a zoning ordinance, including Form Based Zoning. Form Based zoning is an approach whereby building types and design specifications are clearly delineated, uses are simplified, and zones are organized by intensity of use, rather than by type of use. In any zoning ordinance, the community should seek to clearly define its intentions for the future of the built environment, such that discretion at the individual project permitting level is limited. (Policy Reference 159, 160, 161)

Specific Plan

Local governments are encouraged to develop specific plans for areas identified, by themselves or by the region, as key growth opportunities. The specific plan can be used to create additional definition regarding the types and intensities of use under the parameters set forth in the General Plan. For example, design considerations can be effectively addressed in a specific plan. Communities should perform an environmental analysis of the specific plan such that can be tiered by individual project proposers. (Policy Reference 159, 160, 161)

Communities preparing a specific plan are strongly encouraged to reference the "Planners Guide to Specific Plans" published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research.

Infrastructure planning

Communities are encouraged to undertake comprehensive reviews of their infrastructure needs and balance these needs against available revenues. Specific recommendations on planning around infrastructure needs will be found in the Water, Solid Waste, Energy, and Open Space chapters of this RCP. (Policy Reference 54, 58, 59, 69, 71, 72, 80, 82, 159, 160)

Environmental Actions

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Implementation

CEQA allows local governments to create local implementing ordinances that can set thresholds for environmental impacts at the local level, and can establish clearer expectations for mitigation on various types of projects. Communities are strongly encouraged to adopt a CEQA implementing ordinance. (Policy Reference 58, 69, 70, 81)

Master Environmental Documentation

As described above under "Specific Plan," a community can more effectively promote desired development by producing tiered environmental analysis, as allowed under CEQA. The best case scenario for this type of practice is to perform and certify an environmental review on a neighborhood and specific plan, such that project level implementation does not require additional review. This can greatly reduce the time and cost for development. Communities are encouraged to give full consideration to the environmental and health impacts of plan implementation and to create appropriate mitigation schemes. SCAG considers examination and mitigation of environmental impacts at the plan level to be favorable to the project level. (Policy Reference 58, 69, 70, 81)

Uniform Mitigation

Establishing predictable standards for mitigation of impacts associated with new development is highly recommended. This can be accomplished through a mitigation program, or through pooled mitigation fees on new development.

Two counties in the SCAG region have implemented transportation uniform mitigation fees. These fees are imposed on new development and provide funding for new transportation infrastructure in accordance with the need that new development creates. By creating a uniform fee at the county level, there is no variability in mitigation measures that might otherwise be imposed on individual projects.

Counties that do not have uniform mitigation programs are encouraged to consider them. In so doing, these counties should endeavor to ensure equitable distribution of the funds generated, such that the new development providing the funding is in fact served by new infrastructure. Counties should realistically estimate revenue generated from fee programs such that programming can be sustained through slower building cycles. (Policy Reference 58, 69, 70, 81)

Regulatory Actions

Parking

Parking requirements imposed by localities on various types of development have a profound impact on the viability of potential projects. Planning for parking should be sensitive to the particular needs and context of a location, and should take advantage of creative techniques to provide adequate and appropriate levels of parking. Communities

interested in creating or building mixed use of regional centers are encouraged to give strong consideration to establishing shared parking for residential, commercial and retail uses. There are several successful examples of shared parking programs in the SCAG region, and available planning tools are described in the "resources" section of this chapter.

Additionally, many jurisdictions simply require too much parking for all types of development. Recognizing that high parking requirements increase the cost of development and use substantial amounts of space, communities are strongly encouraged to review their parking requirements. (Policy Reference 61, 82)

Brownfield ordinance

Many communities in the SCAG region have effective ordinances that assist in the cleanup and redevelopment of brownfield sites. All jurisdictions, particularly those in the older, more urbanized part of the region, should give strong consideration to the adoption of such an ordinance. Communities are encouraged to reference Brownfields research conducted by SCAG which is described in the "resources" section of this chapter. (Policy Reference 59)

Adaptive Reuse ordinance

Few communities in the SCAG region have adopted ordinances to assist in the conversion of vacant or underutilized properties. SCAG strongly encourages the conversion of aging commercial, office, and some industrial properties to housing and mixed use with housing. The City of Los Angeles produced an effective ordinance that can be used as a model. The Los Angeles ordinance simplifies processing and relaxes some building standards. Further, SCAG produced a research paper on best practices in adaptive reuse. (resources section) (Policy Reference 59)

Mixed use

Communities are encouraged to promote mixed use at various locations. (Policy Reference 60)

Affordable housing incentives

Communities are encouraged to consider adoption of various tools to facilitate the development of lower income/affordable housing. Such tools include:

Density bonus – allows a developer to increase density over what is allowed by zoning if a pre-determined share of units provided are affordable.

Inclusionary zoning – mandates inclusion of affordable units in new housing developing. A community can, within an inclusionary ordinance, specify criteria where the requirement would be triggered, such as projects over a certain size. In

some communities, developers are able to pay an "in-lieu" fee into an affordable housing development fund rather than build units.

Parking concessions - allows developers to reduce the required number of parking spaces with new housing that includes an affordable component. (Policy Reference 64)

Finance Actions:

Fee structures

As described above under Uniform Mitigation, local governments can effectively finance some infrastructure and other needs through imposition of fees on development. While this practice is generally advisable, SCAG encourages communities to comprehensively review fee placed on growth and development such that fees do not have the effect of suppressing development, and so that proceeds are applied appropriately. (Policy Reference 58, 69, 70, 81)

Benefit Assessment

Communities are encouraged to explore establishing assessments on property in cases where a local action increases value. For example, if a rezoning to residential causes an increase in property value, the locality can potentially recapture a portion of the value gain for the purpose of funding infrastructure, mitigation, and service needs associated with growth in that location. (Policy Reference 58, 69, 70, 81)

Data and Analysis Actions/ Tools

SCAG has developed various tools as part of the 2% Strategy Implementation effort that can be helpful in assessing and planning for growth and development. Communities are encouraged to access these tools from SCAG. They include:

Tipping Point Analysis²
Redevelopment strategy
Economic development strategies
Development of code amendments
Model ordinances
Public involvement
Small site workshops
Alternative scenario development and analysis
Photo simulations
Urban design solutions
Resource sharing

² – combines analysis of various regulatory actions (parking requirements, floor areas, etc) to determine the best mix to incentivize development.

CROSS REFERENCE:

Many actions related to land use are also included in the Water, Air Quality, Open Space, and Transportation Chapters. Communities are encouraged to examine these other action plans for additional guidance.

Attachment

Preliminary Land Use Action Matrix by Local Characteristic

SCAG 2005 RCP Preliminary Land Use Action Matrix by Local Characteristic Attachment 1

Characteristic/Location	Potential Action Tools
City center	Dense, mixed use downtown Focus, intensify mix use development and
Corridor	housing
Corridor	Preserve nearby sensitive areas, existing neighborhoods
	Focus mixed use growth along these
	corridors with villages at transit nodes
	where the corridors intersect. Enhance
	surrounding neighborhoods with
Corridors	compatable infill.
Corridor and Station	Focus mixed use development with villages
community Corridor and Station	at transit stops. Focus mixed use development close to
community	commuter and light rail stations
Community	Focus growth along key corridors with
Mainstreet/Transit	mixed use, village areas around transit
Corridor	nodes.
Mainstreet/Transit	
Corridor	Infill underdeveloped areas
Mainstreet/Transit	
Corridor	Preserve existing neighborhoods
	Focus the more dense growth on areas
	closest to highway internchange with village
Mainstreet/Transit	development around BRT station. Keep
Corridor	development in flat areas to preserve hills.
	Utilize flatter, lower elevation areas to
	accommodate new housing - decreasing
New neigbhborhood areas	pressure for developing hillsides.
	New neighborhoods and infill in existing low
	density areas, keeping development close
	to major roads and existing towns to preserve rural areas and in flat areas to
New neighborhood areas	preserve hills.
TICII (ICIGIIDOI) IOCA AICAG	Focus infill and high-density residential in
New neighborhood areas	undeveloped areas
	Focus mixed use development to create a
Potential new transit	station village around a suggested new
station area	commuter rail station.
	Focus mixed use development close to
	core near potential future high-speed rail
	station. Encourage compatable infill in
Potential new transit	existing neighborhoods and mixed use
station area	development.
Data wilal wassi taawa it	Focus mixed use development to create a
Potential new transit	station village around a suggested new commuter rail station.
station area	Commuter fall Station.

SCAG 2005 RCP Preliminary Land Use Action Matrix by Local Characteristic Attachment 1

Rail transit station area	Mixed use and residential development
and Transit Corridor	Focused on the transit station area.
	High density downtown development with
ł.	intense mixed use and employment filling
Regional Center	underutilized areas.
	Intense mixed use development downtown
	and along major corridors, compatable infill
	throughout grid. Avoid developing any
Regional Center	sensitive areas.
	Create higher density villages around rail
	stations and transit nodes, focus mixed use
	in all current commercial areas, encourage
Regional Center	compatable infill in existing neighborhoods.
	Focus higher density mixed use growth in
	central area, around rail stations, and
	around airport. Preserve existing
Regional Center	neighborhoods and add compatible infill.
	High density mixed use development, infill, with the highest densities along the rail line
Regional center	and the potential rapid bus line
Regional Center	Focus mixed use development to create a
ALIAN TOTAL	station village around a commuter rail
Station area	station.
	Focus mixed use development to create a
Station area	station village around rapid bus station
	New development throughout area,
Station area	protecting sensitive areas
	Industrial and mixed use area along rail
Station Area	corridor, village area around any stations
	Village growth around commuter rail
	station. Mixed use along corridors,
Station area and corridor	preserve existing neighborhoods.
Station area and corridor	Focus village development around commuter rail station and along corridor
Station area and corridor	Mixed use development near rail corridor
	and major streets, village development
Station Area and Corridor	
	200 (1985) 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1
Station Area and Corridor	Mixed use village development
	Focus mixed use development to create a
Station areas	station village around metro station.
	Focus mixed use development to create a
Station areas	station village around both LRT and commuter rail stations.
Station areas	Focus mixed use development to create a
Station areas and	station village around a commuter rail
corridors	station.
Contacto	

SCAG 2005 RCP Preliminary Land Use Action Matrix by Local Characteristic Attachment 1

Station areas and	Create village around rapid bus intersection and focus mixed use along the two
corridors	corridors.
Town Center	Focus mixed use and other denser development
Town center and station	Mixed use development around roll station
area. Urban neighborhood	Mixed use development around rail station. Medium residential with multi-family Focus mixed use development around rail
Urban neighborhood and	stops, compatable infill in surrounding
transit station	areas.
	Focus development along the rapid bus
Urban neighborhood and	corridors with villages at nodes, compatable infill housing in the rest of the
transit station	neighborhood.
Urban neighborhood and	Focus mixed use development along major
transit station	streets with village around rapid bus station
	Focus intense mixed use development in
	village form around commuter rail station,
Urban neighborhood and	focus other fairly dense development along
transit station	corridors and throughout grid area. Focus commericial and mixed use
Urban neighborhood and	development around commercial core of
transit station	area and around transit nodes.
Urban neighborhood and	Focus mixed use and employment to rail
transit station	station areas:
Urban neighborhood and	Focus mixed use development close to rapid bus stops, preserve character of
transit station	surrounding area.
Urban neighborhood and	Focus development to flat area close to
transit station	preserve hills.
Urban neighborhood with small scale corridor	Infill development, mixed use where possible.
Small scale cornuol	Focus mixed development along major
	corridors while preserving existing
Urban neighborhood with	neighborhoods while adding compatable
small scale corridor	
	Preserve character of existing
	neighborhoods, keep more dense
Urban neighborhood with	developments close to major corridors,
small scale corridor	compatable infill in existing neighborhoods.
Urban neighborhood with	Focus mixed use development to major streets and infill preserving neighborhood
small scale corridor	character on side streets.